Section 5 Floodplain Management Tools

5.1 Floodprone Areas

One of the major elements of the Master Plan is updated 100-year floodplain and floodway boundary maps. This information will provide a planning tool to protect future homes and businesses from flood hazards and provide guidance for sustainable urban growth in the watershed. In addition, this component of the Master Plan reflects the conclusions of the Mayor's Floodplain Task Force, which recommended that the City continue to develop a comprehensive watershed approach to floodplain mapping using the latest technology and data available to keep the City's FEMA floodplain maps as accurate and reliable as possible.

The current FEMA Stevens Creek floodplain maps were based on a study completed by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in 1978 and were officially adopted for regulatory purposes on February 3, 1982. Through the City's Cooperating Technical Partnership (CTP) program with FEMA, the floodplain maps were updated as part of the Stevens Creek Watershed Master Plan study process. The study updated the floodplain boundary in areas already mapped, and delineated the floodplain boundary along stream reaches not previously studied or mapped by FEMA. The study floodplains are referred to as "floodprone areas." These floodprone areas will be reflected on the FEMA floodplain maps at some time in the future when FEMA finalizes the Flood Insurance Rate Map Physical Map Revision and it is adopted by the City.

The study floodplain maps were submitted to FEMA in December 2004 for preliminary review and comment. The FEMA review process could potentially take several months to more than a year following the final submittal to FEMA and will include a public comment period. The comment period will include a FEMA-hosted public meeting before the maps become officially adopted. In the interim, the City will use study floodplains for the purposes of regulating the floodprone areas until the FEMA approval adoption process is finalized.

The floodprone areas are being used as best available information for City regulatory purposes, in accordance with the *Flood Standards for New Growth Areas* adopted by the City in May 2004. On December 20, 2004, the Lincoln City Council passed a formal resolution authorizing the use of Stevens Creek floodprone areas within the City 3-mile jurisdiction for regulatory purposes.

5.1.1 Flood Insurance Certificates

Flood elevation certificates were prepared by certified land surveyors to verify whether habitable buildings located near the outer edge of the flood fringe were in fact located within the study floodplain. The survey crews obtained first floor elevations to make the determination. The completed flood elevation certificate provides the property owner with some of the necessary documentation to obtain a FEMA Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA). A flood certificate survey was offered to the properties listed in Table 5-1.



Table 5-1 Properties Offered a Flood Certificate

| a Flood Certificate |
|-----------------------|
| Address |
| 341 Anthony Lane |
| 417 Anthony Lane |
| 330 Anthony Lane |
| 11800 Holdrege |
| 2536 N. 83rd Street |
| 2524 N. 83rd Street |
| 2518 N. 83rd Street |
| 7331 Havelock |
| 7333 Havelock Avenue |
| 7332 Ballard Place |
| 7328 Ballard Place |
| 7321 Morrill Avenue |
| 7410 E. Colfax |
| 7411 E. Colfax |
| 7401 E. Colfax Circle |
| 7325 Yosemite Drive |
| 3550 N. 75th Street |
| 3530 N. 75th Street |
| 9341 A Street |
| 7301 Ballard |

5.1.2 Floodplain Delineation Process

HEC-GeoRAS Version 1.0 is a package of ArcInfo macros specifically designed to view and manipulate geospatial data for use in the HEC-RAS model. HEC-GeoRAS was used to create geometric input data for use in the HEC-RAS model and to generate spatially accurate water surface profiles. The HEC-GeoRAS macros are written in the arc macro language (AML) and require the ArcInfo program with the TIN extension.

Stream confluences were not simulated with the HEC-RAS computer model. Per FEMA requirements, stream confluences are to be simulated with HEC-RAS only if coincident peaks occur, which was not the case within this watershed. To accurately map the floodplain at stream confluences, a level pool process was performed. Table 5-2 lists the WSEs at the downstream end of each stream reach, which formed the basis of the floodplain boundary at each confluence location. Reach names are shown on Figure 4-1.

The floodplain boundaries were delineated based on the GIS data and other model parameters. A manual quality control review was conducted to verify the accuracy of the automated process.

5.1.3 Study Floodplain and Floodway Maps

Figure 5-1 represents an overview map depicting the entire watershed divided into 15 floodplain maps. The study floodplain maps are based on existing land use and infrastructure as described in Section 3. Each floodplain map is shown in more detail on Figures 5-2 through Figure 5-16. In addition, four sets of floodplain maps depicting the 100- and 500-year floodplain boundaries and floodway boundary were provided to the City under separate cover at a scale of 1 inch = 400 feet.

Stream profiles for each modeled channel reach were developed depicting the 10-, 50-, 100-, and 500-year water surface elevations. Each floodplain map provides information on the naming convention used to organize the stream profiles. The stream profiles are located in Appendix E, located in Volume II of the report.

5.2 Floodplain Management Strategy

The Master Plan also includes a strategy for adopting design standards needed to address stormwater volume and timing issues of individual detention basins within the larger watershed to avoid adverse downstream flooding impacts. As described in Section 6.7.2, this will involve using the HEC-HMS and HEC-RAS computer model, which were developed as part of the Master Plan study process, during the design of stormwater detention facilities. In addition, the Master Plan assumes the goals and objectives of the Comprehensive Plan regarding floodplain management and the Flood Standards for New Growth Areas will be implemented. These include designating areas for future urban development generally outside of the floodplain and applying No Net Rise, Compensatory Storage, and preservation of Minimum Flood Corridors where development encroaches into the floodplain.

Table 5-2 **Stevens Creek Confluence Level Pool Elevations (NAVD 88)**

| Stevens Creek Co | Jilluence L | evel Pool i | Lievations (| NAVD 66) |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|----------|
| Reach Name* | 10-year | 50-year | 100-year | 500-year |
| Main Channel ** | 1125.32 | 1129.82 | 1131.32 | 1132.02 |
| Overflow ** | 1119.82 | 1122.82 | 1124.22 | 1125.32 |
| Tributary 07 | 1140.42 | 1141.06 | 1141.34 | 1141.83 |
| Tributary 10 | 1150.08 | 1151.31 | 1151.77 | 1152.55 |
| Tributary 105 | 1139.56 | 1140.17 | 1140.43 | 1140.82 |
| Tributary 110 | 1161.59 | 1162.47 | 1162.76 | 1163.29 |
| Tributary 1150 | 1218.98 | 1219.50 | 1219.71 | 1220.17 |
| Tributary 1270 | 1236.31 | 1237.54 | 1237.98 | 1238.79 |
| Tributary 130 | 1188.80 | 1189.41 | 1189.70 | 1190.27 |
| Tributary 135 | 1174.84 | 1175.92 | 1176.23 | 1176.92 |
| Tributary 145 | 1186.35 | 1187.69 | 1188.20 | 1188.89 |
| Tributary 15 | 1150.75 | 1151.81 | 1152.25 | 1153.05 |
| Tributary 150 | 1189.43 | 1190.26 | 1190.63 | 1191.31 |
| Tributary 160 | 1221.90 | 1223.52 | 1224.31 | 1225.73 |
| Tributary 170 | 1215.88 | 1217.30 | 1217.91 | 1219.02 |
| Tributary 185 | 1250.81 | 1251.51 | 1251.86 | 1252.41 |
| Tributary 196 | 1277.24 | 1278.08 | 1278.47 | 1279.19 |
| Tributary 20 | 1154.51 | 1155.34 | 1155.68 | 1156.16 |
| Tributary 2150 | 1246.69 | 1247.42 | 1247.75 | 1248.40 |
| Tributary 2270 | 1262.01 | 1262.78 | 1263.12 | 1263.78 |
| Tributary 245 | 1202.37 | 1203.88 | 1204.47 | 1205.44 |
| Tributary 25 | 1163.65 | 1164.41 | 1164.81 | 1165.61 |
| Tributary 250 | 1202.33 | 1202.80 | 1203.05 | 1203.51 |
| Tributary 260 | 1240.83 | 1241.31 | 1241.55 | 1242.28 |
| Tributary 270 | 1229.44 | 1231.69 | 1233.05 | 1236.66 |
| Tributary 296 | 1322.98 | 1323.50 | 1323.74 | 1324.25 |
| Tributary 30 | 1164.91 | 1165.67 | 1166.06 | 1166.84 |
| Tributary 345 | 1212.93 | 1215.66 | 1216.01 | 1216.52 |
| Tributary 35 | 1173.31 | 1174.23 | 1174.68 | 1175.56 |
| Tributary 350 | 1249.01 | 1249.66 | 1249.90 | 1250.44 |
| Tributary 360 | 1251.76 | 1252.23 | 1252.47 | 1253.02 |
| Tributary 396 | 1335.88 | 1336.14 | 1336.25 | 1336.50 |
| Tributary 40 | 1177.59 | 1178.65 | 1179.11 | 1180.06 |
| Tributary 445 | 1218.64 | 1219.85 | 1220.46 | 1221.90 |
| Tributary 45 | 1181.65 | 1182.60 | 1183.04 | 1183.97 |
| Tributary 460 | 1267.38 | 1268.09 | 1268.37 | 1269.10 |
| Tributary 5 | 1125.74 | 1129.50 | 1131.00 | 1131.70 |
| Tributary 50 | 1187.73 | 1188.46 | 1189.02 | 1189.83 |
| Tributary 545 | 1234.72 | 1235.61 | 1236.02 | 1236.76 |
| Tributary 55 | 1192.75 | 1193.63 | 1193.92 | 1194.51 |
| Tributary 60 | 1194.15 | 1195.05 | 1195.82 | 1194.51 |
| Tributary 65 | 1201.48 | 1203.71 | 1204.33 | 1205.09 |
| Tributary 70 | 1201.48 | 1203.71 | 1204.33 | 1205.09 |
| Tributary 75 | 1214.24 | 1207.07 | 1217.11 | 1210.13 |
| | | | • | |
| Tributary 80 Tributary 85 | 1221.10 | 1223.04 | 1223.98 | 1225.47 |
| · | 1222.98 | 1225.00 | 1226.00 | 1227.70 |
| Tributary 88 | 1227.16 | 1229.14 | 1230.11 | 1231.85 |
| Tributary 90 | 1240.22 | 1241.98 | 1242.84 | 1244.36 |
| Tributary 92 | 1242.65 | 1244.65 | 1245.61 | 1247.41 |
| Tributary 94 | 1263.00 | 1264.38 | 1265.20 | 1266.29 |
| Tributary 96 | 1269.90 | 1272.19 | 1272.95 | 1274.04 |
| Tributary 98 | 1293.82 | 1294.54 | 1294.67 | 1294.93 |
| Tributary OF 05 | 1137.08 | 1137.80 | 1138.03 | 1138.65 |

^{*} Reach names are shown on Figure 4-1.

** Obtained from Salt Creek backwater surface elevations published in the current FIS.

































